Sopta, M., Carthew, R.W., and Greenblatt, J. (1985) *J. Biol. Chem.* 260, 10353-10369. The phage ORF is fused to a peptide tag (*e.g.* glutathione-S-transferase ("GST"), 6xHIS ("HIS") and/or calmodulin binding protein ("CPB") within a commercially available plasmid vector that directs high level expression on induction of a suitably responsive promoter driving the fusion's expression. The translated fusion protein is expressed in *E. coli*, purified, and immobilized on a solid phase matrix via, for example, the tag. Total cell extracts from the host bacterium, *e.g.*, *S. aureus*, are then passed through the affinity matrix containing the immobilized phage ORF fusion protein; host proteins retained on the column are then eluted under different conditions of ionic strength, pH, detergents, etc., and characterized by gel electrophoresis and other techniques. Appropriate controls are run to guard against nonspecific binding to the resin. Target proteins thus recovered should be enriched for the phage protein/peptide of interest and are subsequently electrophoretically or otherwise separated, purified, sequenced, or biochemically analyzed. Usually sequencing entails individual digestion of the proteins to completion with a protease (*e.g.*, trypsin), followed by molecular mass and amino acid composition and sequence determination using, for example, mass spectrometry, *e.g.*, by MALDI-TOF technology (Qin, J., Fenyo, D., Zhao, Y., Hall, W.W., Chao, D.M., Wilson, C.J., Young, R.A. and Chait, B.T. (1997). *Anal. Chem.* 69:3995-4001).

In the claims:

Kindly enter the replacement amended claims attached hereto as Appendix 1. Marked up copies of the amended claims are attached as Appendix 2.